Statement

State-wise procurement of paddy by FCI and NAFED in Kharif Marketing Season 2008-09 (Oct.-Sept.)*

(in lakh tonnes)

States/U.T.	Procurement by FCI	Procurement by NAFED
A&N Islands	0.00	
Andhra Pradesh	0.40	
Assam	0.01	
Bihar	1.70	
Chandigarh	0.08	
Chhattisgarh	8.48	
Haryana	0.10	
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	
Jharkhand	0.16	
Karnataka	0	
Kerala	0	
Madhya Pradesh	0.53	
Maharashtra	0	
Orissa	0.45	3.05
Pondicherry	0.03	
Punjab	2.06	
Rajasthan	0	
Tamil Nadu	0	
Uttar Pradesh	7.47	1.33
Uttaranchal	0	
West Bengal	0.21	0.82
ALL INDIA TOTAL	21.73	5.2

*As on 16.2.2009

Bogus ration cards

597. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are about 2.3 crores bogus cards in the PDS;

(b) whether Government is also aware that about 1.21 crores deserving poor are without ration card;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government on part (a) above and what amount of foodgrains are supplied against the 2.3 crore bogus ration cards and where ultimately foodgrains are reaching;

(d) whether Government has ever enquired about the malpractice; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System

(TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the States and UTs. The operational responsibilities far allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible families living below poverty line, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

Government got functioning of TPDS evaluated by Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission and ORG MARG, New Delhi. Based on findings of these evaluation studies, a 9-point action plan evolved for strengthening TPDS is under implementation by State and UT Governments since July 2006. As part of this action plan, State and UT Governments have been directed to continuously review lists of BPL and AAY families to eliminate bogus ration cards so that only eligible BPL and AAY families be covered under TPDS. As a result of such review, 14 State Governments have reported by 30.01.2009, detection and deletion of 100.48 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards since July, 2006. A Satement containing details of the deleted ration cards is as enclosed (*See* below).

Instructions have been issued to all State and UT Governments to take action as; per law against the families/persons found in possession of bogus or fake ration card and the Government staff found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons.

To assess impact of implementation of 9-point action plan, Government has undertaken concurrent evaluation of TPDS in 26 States and UTs where earlier studies bad indicated malpractices. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has completed this study m 12 States. First report of NCAER received in November 2007 for Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh contains an estimation of number of families in the country in 2006. Based on it, NCAER has drawn an inference about 2.3 crore ration cards in the tountry being in excess of that estimate. However, this inferred number is of excess ration cards and not of bogus ration cards. Similarly, the study report mentions its estimate of unidentified families, that is those without having ration cards at 1.2 crore at the All India Level. Based on these calculations, the report has mentioned identification errors as inclusion of non poor and exclusion of poor from food subsidy.

Since the State/UT Governments are responsible for proper identification of BPL and AAY families under TPDS and issuance of ration cards to them, copy of the NCAER report has been sent to the concerned State Governments for taking required action.

Statement

The number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments with effect from July 2006 onwards

(updated on 30.1.2009)

Sl. No.	State	Year	Nos. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted/eliminated (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06-07	10.46
2.	Assam	06-07, 07-08 & 08-09	0.04

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	06-07, 08-09	2.74
4.	Delhi	06-07, 07-08 & 08-09	16.32
5.	Gujarat	06-07	0.36
6.	Karnataka	06-07, 07-08 & 08-09	4.51
7.	Madhya Pradesh	07-08	24.97
8.	Maharashtra	06-07 & 07-08	29.45
9.	Meghalaya	06-07 & 07-08	0.00341
10.	Orissa	06-07	2.50
11.	Sikkim	06-07	0.00914
12.	Uttar Pradesh	06-07	3.96
13.	Uttarakhand	06-07 & 07-08	0.16
14.	West Bengal	06-07	5.00
	TOTAL		100.48

India's ranking in global Hunger Index

598. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the current survey of FAO on Global Hunger Index, India ranks 66th among 88 countries;

(b) whether the Arjun Sengupta Commission on unorganized workers estimated that 77 per cent of India's population spends less than Rs. 20.00 per head a day and the huge slashes in APL quota allocations by Government deprived this huge section of the benefit of controlled prices; and

(c) whether the food subsidies in India, despite its large mal-nourished population, works out to only 1.32 per cent of the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, this ranking accorded to India is in the Global Hunger Index Report of International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in its October, 2008 issue (not FAO).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Arjun Sengupta Commission on unorganized workers in its report has mentioned that the end of 2004-05, about 836 million or 77 per cent of the population was living below Rs. 20 per day. They constituted most of India's informal economy.

Allocations of foodgrains for the Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon their availability in the Central Pool. In view of constraints on availability of wheat & rice in the Central Pool due to lower procurement during 2005-06 and 2006-07 than overall demands from States/UTs,